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"Prais'd, wept, and honour'd by the men he lov'd."

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SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

HONOURS TO MR. PITT.—At the close of my remarks in the preceding Numb. p. 119, I expressed my confident hope, that the intention, which had then been expressed, of granting, by parliament, funeral honours to the memory of this gentleman, would be abandoned. I have been greatly disappointed; and, certain I am, that, at the proceeding, which I am now about to record, every honest and reflecting man in the country has felt, and still feels, mortification such as has seldom been experienced.—On Monday last, the 27th instant, MR. HENRY LASCELLES, the same person who moved for the bill of indemnity for Mr. Pitt's conduct relative to the unwarranted and unauthorized loan of the public money to Boyd and Benfield, then two members of parliament; this person, on the day above-mentioned, made a motion, in the House of Commons, that the House should come to a resolution in the following words: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions, that the remains of the Right Honourable William Pitt be interred at the public charge; and that a monument be erected in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of that excellent statesman, with an inscription expressive of the public sense of so great and irreparable a loss; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will make good the expences attending the same." This motion found a most suitable seconder in the Marquis of Titchfield, and as suitable an opponent in Lord Folkestone, who, at the close of a short speech, characteristic of modesty, of sound understanding, of political integrity, and of a high and paramount sense of public duty, declared, that, if any other gentleman entertained and expressed an opinion similar to his own, he should certainly divide the House upon the question. Whereupon a debate of some hours ensued. The speakers for the motion were, Lord Loughborough, Mr. Isaac Hawkins Brown, Mr. Hiley Addington, Sir Robert Buxton, General Tarleton, Lord Temple, Mr. R. Ryder, Sir Robert Williams, Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Carlisle, and Old George Rose.

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The speakers against it were, Mr. William Smith (not a relation of Lord Carrington), Mr. Pitches, The Marquis of Douglas, Mr. Windham, Mr. G. Ponsonby, and Mr. Fox.—The speech of the Marquis of Douglas was distinguished by every thing, which such an occasion was calculated to draw forth, worthy of an intelligent, a just, and a gallant nobleman, feeling as he ought for the distressed and disgraced situation of his country. And, indeed, it is not unpleasant to observe, that there are, besides the two young noblemen, whose exemplary conduct is here particularly mentioned, many young men either in parliament, or having obvious and legitimate pretensions to enter it, who have discovered a degree of talent, of spirit, and of application to public affairs, which, while they reflect great honour on their possessors, form a ground for national hope and confidence. For my own part, it is with a degree of satisfaction that I should in vain endeavour to express, that I view this race of young men, who stand upon their own fortunes and who act upon their own opinions, succeeding over and treading down, never again to rise, the penny-less, place-hunting, crawling, toad-eating crew of "young friends," whose greediness has so long been sucking the blood, and whose impertinence and upstart assurance have so long been insulting the understanding and the feelings of the people. This change, which has been gradually and imperceptibly taking place, and which has been produced by the striking events of the six last years and by the unveiling of the at once odious imbecile Pitt system of government, is one which ought to be, and that will certainly become, a subject of general congratulation. To the young noblemen and gentlemen whom I am alluding to no advice can be necessary: but, if any were, it would be, that they should persevere in their present course; that they should continue to inquire, to read, to devote their time to public affairs; to form their opinions upon the result of their own researches, to act upon those opinions, and not to become the blind instruments of any leader, whether in or out of office; to give their disinterested support upon a great and general principle, to that

set of men whom they regard as the most wise, the most able to serve their country, and the most disposed to exert their powers for its good; but, in doing this, to take special care, so to act as to convince the people, that there is no resemblance between the support which they give and that which was derived from the "young friends," who were the supple slaves, the mere mouth-pieces, of a leader and a master, and whose pens and tongues were always at his command, whether for the purpose of fulsome eulogium on himself, or for that of calumny on his opponents.—In returning to the debate, the first thing we have to notice, is, that the division produced 258 for the resolution and 89 against it. Many persons kept away, who would not have voted for it; others, from family considerations, gave it their support; but, after all, it was carried by much less than one half of the House, and, with some few exceptions, by the very same persons who voted with Mr. Pitt in favour of Lord Melville on the memorable 8th of April last, when, by virtue of the casting vote of the Speaker, that Lord was declared to be guilty of a gross violation of the law and a high breach of duty. This was perfectly consistent on their part; it was as it should be; it was fitting that funeral honours to William Pitt should be decreed by those who had supported him upon that occasion, and who, afterwards, enabled him to remove the intended trial from the Court of King's Bench to the House of Lords. But (lest the honourable circumstance be not engraven upon the monument) it is also fitting that it should be recorded somewhere, that, if the monument should be erected and should remain many years erect, some, at least, of our children may be acquainted with its history.—The resolution, it is to be observed, is copied from that which was passed in the case of Lord CHATHAM; that Lord Chatham, who "never dared look at the Treasury but from "a distance;" that Lord Chatham who scorned all petty and dirty intrigues; that Lord Chatham who declared his hatred, and who stemmed the pernicious influence of "the blood-sucker and muck-worm that "calls itself the friend of government, that "advances money to the government, but "that takes special care of its own emoluments;" that Lord Chatham who was the sworn, the steady foe of corruption, and the terror of all corrupt men, whether walking on foot or drawn in a coach with six horses; that Lord Chatham, who rested, for support, upon the wisdom, the justice and the efficacy of his measures, who disdained

the aid of jobbers and contractors, and who, when he could no longer keep his place and his power without submission to the low intriguers of the court, resigned it without looking back, without any hankering, without any juggling project for the purpose of keeping open a way to his return; that Lord Chatham who preserved undiminished the liberties, who extended the dominions and the power of England, and upon whose tomb it was recorded, that he had reduced the power of France. This is the statesman, the parliamentary resolution for doing honour to whose memory has now been copied and passed for doing honour to the memory of Mr. Pitt!—Mr. Windham and Mr. Fox argued, and most satisfactorily, against the resolution, upon general principles, expressly denying, however, that the deceased was an "excellent statesman," and, of course, denying that his loss was "irreparable" to the nation. But, they admitted much which I am not disposed to admit, and which I am certain the people of England will deny. As to Mr. Pitt's being an excellent statesman, no man dare attempt to maintain the position by argument. The view, short as it was, the mere outline of a view, which the Marquis of Douglas took of the subject, was quite enough to convince his opponents, that they had no resource but in *assertion*. Indeed, the bare facts, well known to every man of common sense; a mere look at the situation of the country, especially when that of France meets the eye at the same time, is more than sufficient to silence any one but a mere creature of the Pitt system, any one who has not fattened upon that system, any one who does not hope still to gorge upon its continuance, or its revival.—To describe the particular measures of this minister; to show the nature and the consequences of them and also the motives whence they arose; to trace him, in the use of his power, from the time when he first scaled the walls of the cabinet to that when he saw France the absolute mistress of Europe and the hourly threatener of England; to put upon record all the deeds of this man, in his public capacity, all his conduct whether with regard to the throne, the parliament, the church, his opponents, his colleagues, or the people, is a task, not to be performed in a short space, either of time or of paper; but, it is one which I look upon it as my duty to perform, and which duty, if I have life and health, I assuredly will not neglect, nor delay, nor listlessly discharge, being sincerely persuaded, that such neglect would be a desertion of principle, that it would be treachery to those, however few they may be,

amongst the people who have contracted a respect for my opinions and a reliance upon my statements, and that, supposing my influence to be confined under my own roof, it would be there to leave falsehood and evil example to work their malignant effects, and eventually to corrupt and debase those minds, in which, as it is my first of duties, so it is my first of wishes, to implant an immoveable attachment to the good, the liberties, and the renown of their country. It is not amongst ministers only that exists the desire of being thought and spoken well of after their decease. I, too, should wish it, and, though I cannot hope to be heard of beyond the circle of my family, there, at least, it shall never be said, that this monument was erected without my protest. If I live to see it erected, I will take my children to its foot, one at a time, as they become able to comprehend and to remember, and there will I count them the history of the intrigues, the disasters, and the disgrace of the Pitt administration, not forgetting the part which therein was borne by Lord Melville. The power of these men, from its dawn to its extinguishment, will I trace; all their deeds will I describe; shun this, will I say, my sons, as you would shun the curse of your father.—But, though I am necessarily unable to enter upon a history of the Pitt measures and intrigues, at this time, I must not postpone some few observations upon a point or two, which has been touched upon in the course of the newspaper discussions (under various names and titles) upon the public character and conduct of Mr. Pitt.—And, first, our notice is attracted by an admission, said to have been made, with respect to the *great talents* of Mr. Pitt. But, of what sort were these talents? For, Kemble has great talents, and Cooke has great talents, in their way, and in his way, so had Katterfelto. Mr. Pitt never gave *proof* of any talents, except as a debater. He was a great debater; a person of wonderful readiness and dexterity in conducting a contest of words; a most accomplished, a truly incomparable *advocate*. But, that was *all*; and that, from the use which he made of it, was pernicious to his country. His eloquence was frothy; it was always unsubstantial; it very rarely produced conviction; but, its object was answered by the plausibility of it, which furnished the means of a justification, or rather which protected against an unbearable sense of shame, those who, from motives of self-interest, gave him their support. In all matters of state, rightly so denominated, he was conspicuous for nothing but the imbecility of his plans,

and the fondness of his expectations, arising from that arrogance which had been born with him, and which had been nursed up by the flattery of the supple slaves, with whom he was, and loved to be, continually surrounded. In all his schemes, whether of war or of peace or of interior economy, you trace the shallow mind, which was no where more conspicuous than in his schemes of taxation and finance, which was so glaring in the pamphlet published under the name of Old Rose in 1799, and which has been so ably exposed in the work of Lord Lauderdale. Allusion is not made here to mere errors, errors into which a man of great talents might have fallen; but to proofs of sheer ignorance, arising, too, not from a deficiency in the knowledge of recorded facts; but from an evident want of that sort of mind which is necessary in a profound search after causes, and in the tracing of those causes to their natural effects. In point of talent, he was, in short, exactly what Mr. Grey once described him to be: "A man of showy, but of shallow, parts."—The newspapers have circulated, under the name of Old George Rose, a paragraph, which they call a speech in parliament, stating, in praise of Mr. Pitt, that he had *doubled* the commerce of the country. This statement is as false as any of those in the Treasury pamphlet of 1799, and that is saying quite enough of it. But, why did not the paragraph add, that this "excellent statesman" had *tripled* the number of tax-gatherers; that he had tripied ten-fold the bank-notes; that he had banished specie out of the kingdom; that he had more than doubled the number of parish paupers; that he had effaced the Lillies and yielded the honour of the Flag; and that, under his administration, the power of France had broken through all bounds, and had finally extended itself over every part of Europe? Old George, or whoever else wrote this paragraph, appears to have forgotten, too, the very flourishing state of the pension and place list, which has been more than tripied by Mr. Pitt, in number of names as well as in amount of sums. Had he not quite forgotten this, he would, surely, have adverted to the vast increase of the last year; the famous grant to the Duke of Athol; and to the no less famous grants to Lord and Lady Melville. Paul Benfield: oh, Paul! you should have been here! The thing will be incomplete, it will be botched, without you! How hard; how blind is fortune! At the moment when funeral honours are decreeing for Mr. Pitt, Paul Benfield is begging his bread! That great man, who, as

Mr. Burke described him, was the very soul of the new system of "parliamentary reform," once sat, with no less than seven members at his back, voting for Mr. Pitt. And, shall he *now* be suffered to pine in want? Shall he not have a single vote? Shall he, merely because his speculations have failed; merely because he has not succeeded; merely because his efforts have proved abortive; shall he for this cause, be forbidden to share in the honours of the day?—Upon the point of *purity*, too, I must be allowed to differ from Mr. Windham and Mr. Fox. I cannot shut my eyes to what has so recently passed before them. I cannot already forget the Tenth Report and its sequel. I cannot forget the want of recollection so conspicuous in the examination before the Select Committee. I cannot forget the loan made without interest to two members of parliament. I cannot forget the neglect to pay attention to the information of Mr. Raikes. I can efface from my memory none of these things; and, while they remain there, never can I bring myself to act with so much injustice as to separate Mr. Pitt's conduct from that of Lord Melville; Lord Melville whom he excused, whom he defended, whom he justified, whom, to the last moment of the struggle, he protected, and whom, to the last moment of life, he cherished; and, I must say, that I do, from the bottom of my soul, believe, that if Lord Melville were to die, his memory would have as fair and as just a claim to public honours as that of Mr. Pitt. In those, who, from the beginning to the end, defended Lord Melville, it is perfectly consistent to call for funeral honours for Mr. Pitt, or, at least, to contend for his purity; but, if it was a gross violation of the law and a high breach of duty in Lord Melville to do what he did, how, in the name of truth and of reason, is the conduct of Mr. Pitt to be defended, or palliated? Lord Melville, by suffering the public money to be drawn from the bank and lodged at Mr. Coutts's, violated the law; but, was not Mr. Pitt informed of the violation? Did he not hear of it from a bank-director, and was not the report, even according to his own confession, confirmed by Lord Melville himself? And did he take any measures to put a stop to it? Nay, did he even desire, that the violation should cease? He has confessed, that he did not. At another time we find him in an act of direct participation in the illegal application of the Naval Money. Not only did he wink at the drawing of forty thousand pounds of that money away from the bank; but, he himself took it and lent it to two

members of the then parliament, taking care to communicate the matter to no one but his confidential secretary, and taking good care likewise that no minute, or record of any kind, should be made of the transaction. What difference, therefore, is there in the conduct of the two men? And, yet, to the memory of the one we are granting all the honours due to the untarnished and meritorious dead, while we are pursuing the peace, the fortune and the fame of the other?—It has been stated, in some of the paragraphs, to which I have alluded, that the loss of Mr. Pitt is a subject of regret amongst the people. This is an impudent and insulting falsehood. That he may be regretted by those who were looking up to his power for emoluments, or for *shelter*; by the numerous swarm of "blood-suckers and muck-worms;" that his loss may be regretted, and deeply regretted, by these, I am far from meaning to deny; but, that he is regretted by the *people of England*, is a falsehood which, come whence it will, never shall pass uncontradicted by me. They do not regret his loss; so far from regarding his death as an "irreparable" loss, they regard it as no loss at all; they feel and they *express* satisfaction at it; their resentment has ceased; they retain little or no anger against him; it is in their nature easily to forgive; but, they look upon his death as the first dawn of their deliverance from an accumulation of danger and disgrace. They will be, as will be seen, very indifferent spectators, either of the funeral or the monument. They will be silent; and so they have been under the operation of all the other long train of measures proceeding from the same source; they will coldly submit, but a cold submission is not what, upon such an occasion, wise men would be content to secure.—One person is said to have talked against raking up the ashes of the dead, and we have been reminded, that, of the dead, we should speak *well*; or *not at all*. But, surely, this maxim applies to *voluntary* speaking of the dead, and not only voluntary, but *unnecessary* speaking of them; otherwise, away goes, at one sweep, all historical truth, and, with it, all the advantages therefrom derived, whether in politics or in morals. There is a time, however, for all things; and, just at this time, one could have wished to refrain from all mention of Mr. Pitt or of his actions. But, this forbearance has been rendered impossible, without a shameful abandonment of public duty. The movers for honours, for an act that, if passed unanimously, would have given a sanction to all his and all their mea-

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asures. They, it is who have raked up the ashes of the deceased. They have challenged all men who think like me to the contest. They have compelled us to protest against this indirect censure upon our opinions and our conduct. They are the unprovoked assailants; and they ought not to complain that we have recourse to the only means of defence left us by their ungenerous mode of proceeding. Ungenerous, too, it is, in the extreme, towards the deceased as well as towards us; for, the use they make of his memory, is, to bespeak an eulogium for themselves, though thereby they expose that memory to the natural effects of our sense of the injustice of such an eulogium. Allow that Mr. Pitt was an "excellent statesman," and you therein allow, that they were excellent colleagues; next grant that his loss is "irreparable," and you proclaim that unworthiness in yourselves which you before tacitly admitted, you having been, for the far greater part of your political lives, in direct opposition to his measures. This is the extent of their proposal; and, shall they complain that it is resisted? Shall they silence us by their whining and their cant about the ashes of the deceased? Peace to those ashes, with all my heart! Profound peace to them, as far as historical truth will permit. But, let it be real peace; peace on both sides; let them not be raked up for the purposes of annoying us; let them lie quiet; let them not be thrown either in our eyes or our teeth; for, if they are, we must, and we certainly shall, as in self-defence and in duty we are bound, throw them back again. Let him be wept by the Canings and the Jenkinsons and the Huskissons and the Roses and the Melvilles: *they* have, indeed, *lost* by his death; to them the loss is truly "irreparable." Let that race of creatures, whom the great Lord Chatham called "blood-suckers" and "muck-worms;" let them weep; their mourning is suitable, and sincere; but, in their feelings the people of England have no participation. Let the City of London erect a monument to his memory, if they choose; it will become both them and him. I should be sorry if they did not do it by an unanimous vote. I should exceedingly regret that their conduct, in this respect, was not clearly distinguished from that of the people of England, acting by their representatives in parliament. To be "praised, wept and honoured" by the swarm of contractors and jobbers is due to his memory. He loved them; they were the part of the community that he selected for his own; and that man must be unjust indeed who would wish

to deprive his memory of the honour of their praise. But, let them not abuse us, because we do not partake in their feelings and their acts. Let not their newspapers slander the men, who, only about seven months ago, were called upon to grant him a bill of indemnity for misapplication of the public money, and who now refuse to acknowledge that he was an "excellent minister," and that his loss is "irreparable." So far from meriting censure for their *opposition* to the resolution, I am fully persuaded, that ninety-nine-hundredths of the people, could they be polled upon the question, would declare that Mr. Fox and Mr. Windham went much too far in the way of acquiescence: much farther than strict justice warranted; much farther, I think, than can be fully justified; or, indeed, justified at all, upon any other plea than that of magnanimity, they having, for so long a time, and to the day of his death, been his political opponents and his rivals for power. Too far they certainly went; much too far they stretched their magnanimity, in their expressed acquiescence in the proposition for the *payment of his debts* by the public; for, to say nothing, just at present (though I certainly shall, hereafter) about his *disinterestedness*, what a dangerous precedent is here! To admit, that, though a minister does not merit the honours of the tomb, the public ought to pay his debts. This principle once established, there is no bounds to the extent of its operation. A minister has only to contract debts: he has only to owe, or acknowledge, debts. And, I should like to hear the argument, by which it is to be shown, that the creditors of one subject of the King are to be secured by parliament more than those of another subject of the King. If such a resolution pass, who, henceforth, will scruple to trust a minister? What minister need ever, henceforth, want money? Mr. Pitt brought no fortune to lose in the public service: he did not, like the old Duke of Newcastle, waste a princely estate in supporting the dignity of office; and why should his debts be paid by the public, by that public who was never called upon for a penny to restore the estate of the truly noble statesman here mentioned? Every view of this subject presents an obstacle to the adoption of the proposed resolution; it will not be just; it will not indicate a due regard to the interests and the laudable feelings of the people; and it will be a precedent productive of insidious comparisons, and of other most extensively dangerous consequences.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.—This being a

subject, which, at this moment, engrosses the attention of every thinking man in the kingdom, it would be improper to pass it by in silence, otherwise I should have wished to reserve every thing I have to say upon it, until we shall know what the new arrangements are; until we shall know, of what persons the new ministry is to be composed, and what is to be the distribution of the powers which they are called upon to exercise.—On Monday, the 27th instant, his Majesty, having been previously advised to bestow the lucrative office of Warden of the Cinque Ports upon Lord Hawkesbury, who has been in some office or other ever since he was a boy, whose father has been in office with *all* the ministers that have succeeded each other during the last half century, and who has never, for several years past, been in the receipt of less than from six to ten thousand pounds a year of the public money! Having *previously* been advised to take this step, and the warrant for the office having been executed, his Majesty was graciously pleased to send for Lord Grenville, and to give him his royal commands to form, without delay, a new ministry. Lord Grenville, in consequence of this, immediately consulted with Mr. Fox; and, this day (it is now *Friday noon*), the result of the several meetings that have taken place, is, it is said, to be communicated to the King. With what that result may be I am not acquainted. I know, indeed, at present, nothing at all about it; but, as I suppose, that the perilous situation of the country, produced by the inefficiency of the former ministry, have led, or will shortly lead, to the formation of a ministry of talent, of wisdom, and of disinterested views, it will be proper, here, briefly to speak of the difficulties which they will have to encounter, and of the line of conduct, which, to answer the great ends of their appointment, they ought to pursue.—First of all, however, there is a circumstance, connected with the composition of the intended ministry, to which circumstance, though it must have forcibly struck every man at all conversant in party politics, I cannot refrain from particularly adverting; and, that is, the readiness, even as a thing of course, with which the King has *now* consented to *receive Mr. Fox into the cabinet*. The public cannot have forgotten, and they ought never to forget, the language and the conduct of the Pitt faction in the spring of 1804. At that memorable epoch, that critical period, that excellent opportunity for forming a strong administration, before it was too late to oppose a barrier to the out-stretching power of France, at that epoch Mr. Pitt was, after a

previous interview with the Lord Chancellor, Eldon, and after a communication or two had, through that channel, been had between him and the King; after this, Mr. Pitt waited upon his Majesty, received his commands to form a ministry, and, in obedience to those commands, did form that ministry, which, with some after-patching, contrived to retain its power in England, until the power of France had spread itself over every part of Europe. But, the public will remember, and with what indignation will they remember it! that, at that time, all their hopes, all their expectations, so confidently entertained and so loudly expressed, were baffled and blasted by the rejection of Mr. Fox, without whom and his friends it was, as all people of sense saw it would be, quite impossible to form a ministry commensurate with the exigencies of the times. The *cause* of this rejection was, by me, by those writers who thought with me, and, indeed, by *all the incorrupt*, all the unbought and unbribed part of the nation, ascribed to the intriguers and to Mr. Pitt's unconquerable ambition to rule upon any terms, whereby he was induced to submit to those intriguers. The *supporters* of Mr. Pitt did, however, choose to ascribe it to another cause; and for proof that they had the baseness to impute the blame to his Majesty, in order to shift it from the shoulders of their leader and remunerator, I shall now quote a passage from the Oracle newspaper, well-known to be, at that time, under the immediate controul of the UPSTART. There are two extracts; the first of the 9th, and the second of the 11th of May, 1804. They are worthy of great attention, and with such attention I hope they will be read.—

“There appears no reason to doubt that Mr. Pitt, following the dictates of his own enlarged understanding, and acting in conformity to what we may confidently assert to be the unanimous wish of the country, represented to his Majesty that the circumstances and situation of public affairs imperiously required a strong, comprehensive, and united administration; and he is reported to have declared, that, for this important purpose, he was himself ready and desirous to obliterate all recollection of former differences; and that he was persuaded of the existence of a similar disposition on the part of all those other persons of rank, influence, and talent, who share with him the confidence of the public. *His representations on this subject are unfortunately supposed to have been ineffectual.* The permission to communicate with Mr. Fox on this sub-



ject, is said to have been *peremptorily and finally refused*; and the natural consequence of this refusal is understood to have been, that part of the members of what has been called the New Opposition, have, on being invited to take a share in the arrangements now pending, expressed the utter impossibility of their acceding to such an exclusive system, after having openly pledged their opinions, both by their language and conduct, to the necessity of looking to the most comprehensive plan for a new administration. In this situation the business is now reported to rest; the rumours which were floating in the course of yesterday, pointed towards arrangements of a description so contracted, inadequate, and humiliating to the country; that we are unwilling even to detail them. Should they be realized, we shall think it our duty to call the attention of the public, in the most serious manner, to the *shame and danger* which the country must sustain, from seeing its first situations of trust still doomed to be filled by a succession of underlings, while the first talents of the country are proscribed and excluded: but we look with more satisfaction to the belief which generally prevailed in the course of the afternoon; that Mr. Pitt, *disdaining* to employ in such situations any of the members of the *Doctor's administration*, whose incapacity, both collectively and individually, was not ten days ago the object of his *bitterest sarcasm, irony, and invective*, and finding it hopeless to collect new recruits for so desperate an expedition, has thought it his duty to represent, in the highest quarter, this plain truth; that however desirous he may be to execute the wishes and obey the commands he has received, he finds it impossible any longer to contend against his own conviction, backed by the *unanimous sense* of a loyal, but a free and united people, and must therefore recur to the same proposition which he originally submitted, as indispensable in the present moment."—Two days afterwards, when it was found, that Mr. Pitt had, in spite of all this, resolved to make up a ministry of, and to enter the cabinet with a far greater part of the very men, here so reprobated, whom he himself had, a few days before, so severely lashed, whom he had represented as the most weak and incapable of creatures, and with the *whole* of whom he, in less than six months afterwards, sought for and made a junction; when it was found, that this resolution had been taken, a reso-

lution so abhorrent to the feelings of the people and so evidently calculated to produce those fatal effects which it has produced; when it was found, that this resolution was taken, the following justification was set up for Mr. Pitt, throwing, as the reader will see, the whole of the blame upon the King.

—"We do not pretend to state all that has passed in the several written communications and personal interviews which Mr. Pitt has had with his Majesty upon this subject; but from the superior sources of information which we possess, we have no hesitation in assuring the public, that *every possible exertion was made, both in the one and in the other, to induce his Majesty to confer on Mr. Fox a place of the highest trust and importance in the new cabinet*; and that Mr. Pitt persisted in his endeavours for the attainment of this desirable object *till the royal negative was given in such a manner as left neither room for, nor hope of, success by any farther perseverance*. We shall not presume to surmise the grounds on which his Majesty was induced to exercise this, the undoubted prerogative of his crown, however much we may *regret the use that has been made of it in this instance*; it is a subject upon which our respect for the constitution, and our loyalty for the King, equally preclude all discussion."

What, then, must this abused and cajoled nation think of all this, when they are informed, when, indeed, they know, that His Majesty was acquainted by Lord Grenville, on Monday last, that the first person he should consult with, as one, not only, in part, to compose, but one to act in the selection and formation, of a new administration, was Mr. Fox, that very Mr. Fox whom all Mr. Pitt's persuasions could not prevail upon His Majesty to think of for a single moment? Not only were Mr. Pitt's strenuous exertions thus urged in his defence in the newspapers and other publications of the day; but, they were so urged; both in and out of parliament, by all the close adherents of Mr. Pitt, all those who, excluding the Addingtons, were looked upon as the repositories of his sentiments. The natural and necessary conclusion, is, that the assertions, upon which this defence was grounded, were false; and that the object of making them, was, to screen Mr. Pitt from the imputation of grovelling ambition and of a submission to low intriguers; and that, too, observe, at the expence of the reputation of their Sovereign; than which, most assuredly, nothing ever heard of in the world was, or could be, more base or more detestable.

—That nothing of this sort will now be attempted I am confident, and, if it were, it certainly would not succeed; no, not even for a single month. The nation is not again to be duped in that way. It would look with abhorrence upon the attempt at such a juggle; or, which is still worse, it would entirely give way to that feeling of indifference, which has long been creeping over it, and which, of all possible feelings, is the best calculated to insure and accelerate our destruction as an independent people. Let us, however, hope for better things; let us hope, that there is now forming, and that we shall soon enjoy the benefit of, an administration, including all the distinguished men in the country, all the weight, whether of rank or of talent, that the nation possesses. Let us hope, that, after this long, long night of ignorance, of jostling selfishness, of serpentine intrigue, of crawling sycophancy, and of miring corruption, the dawn of knowledge, of talent, of public spirit, and of integrity is approaching. If so, and, surely, we have good reason to hope that this is the case, we may safely rely upon the spirit of the people. That spirit is not dead: it is only dormant; it only wants to be roused; but, as was before observed, this is not to be done by rabble-rousing words. The threats of invasion, and other, *all* other terrors, will now be of no avail. The people have “supped of terrors,” foreign as well as domestic. They want nothing to terrify them. They want something to confide in; something to cheer them; something that shall present itself to them as a fair foundation for hoping that they will, at some time or other, be restored to their former state of happiness at home, and of renown in the world; something that shall make them love their country as Englishmen were wont to love it; something that shall make them think it an honour to arm and to defend it. They want to *feel* the beneficent effects of the acts of the government; they stand in need of the impression to be produced only by great and striking measures; and to adopt such measures, with a fair prospect of success, will demand an exertion of *legitimate influence* to be hoped for only from the union of all those public men, who have distinguished themselves as the enemies of corruption and of corrupt rulers. Upon this last score it is, that the people (without whose hearts, let men say and think what they will, the nation cannot be saved) feel most sensibly; and, it must have been evident to every tolerably accurate observer, that, by his tortuous measures to protect peculators, Mr. Pitt lost more of the

public confidence than by all his other measures and tricks put together. If, therefore, the new ministers shall set their faces against all measures of this sort; and, if, as I trust will be the case, they should resolve to institute an inquiry into the corruptions of the last twenty years, if they should do this, they need fear neither the “blood-suckers” voices, nor the arms of the French. But, if they do not something, at least, in this way, all their other measures will be useless. They will inspire no confidence; and, truth to say, they ought not to inspire any confidence. To a change, a great change, in this respect, I have always looked forward as the natural consequence of the overthrow of the Pitt system of rule; and, if no such change take place, not only shall I be cruelly disappointed and mortified, but, though, I trust, I never shall despair of my country, I shall be compelled to transfer my hopes from the present to a future day; for, as to going on in the corrupt path of the last twenty years, I should hate myself if I did not recoil with horror at the prospect.

DEATH OF LORD CORNWALLIS.—The official account of this nobleman's death will be found, in another page of this sheet, as recorded in the Calcutta Gazette. The sovereigns of Leadenhall Street have, it seems, decreed him the honours of the tomb; and, this they have done with a haste that seems to indicate a fear, that the Sovereign at St. James's might be called upon to anticipate them. After the resolution with regard to the memory of Mr. Pitt, there was, indeed, very good reason for this fear, especially when we recollect, that, in his capacity of soldier, it fell to the lot of Lord Cornwallis to surrender the last English flag that was hoisted in America, and that, in his capacity of negociator, he signed the treaty, whereby was surrendered the honour of the English flag in the European seas.—Amongst the tawny slaves of India, he has, it is said, been more fortunate, whence we are naturally led to wish, that India had always been the theatre of his exploits; though we may, I think, entertain some small degree of hope, that our *true* interests in that country, will not be likely to suffer much, especially if they are committed to the hands of one of those men, who have uniformly been the enemies of Indian peculation and plunder; and that such a man will be chosen there can be no doubt; for, both Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville, and, indeed, every other member of the intended administration, have sufficiently discovered their abhorrence of all proceedings, resembling those to which I allude. The Pitt system

grew out of the concerns of India. It germinated in, and was cherished by, that hot-bed of corruption. Into that parliament; which succeeded the cashiered parliament, and which gave the system of Pitt and Dundas time to worm itself into the vitals of the country, Paul Benfield, having previously received a boon of half a million in the memorable transaction relative to the Nabob of Arcot's debts, bought *seven members*, besides his righteous self, to vote in support of the great *reformer* of parliament! By the same, or similar, means, the system has been supported, until it has brought us, as was foretold at the time, to the state in which we now are, but from the further effects of which system, let us hope, we are now to be rescued. Let us hope, that the new ministers will not only *support*, with all their might, every just accusation that may be preferred, in parliament or out of it, against Indian delinquents, but, that they themselves will be the first to prefer such accusations. There must, I again repeat it, be no flinching; no partiality; no endeavour to smother the demands of justice; for, if there be, this ministry will be no better than the last; the people will think, and not without reason, that all public men are alike; that they have one set of principles for place, and another set for opposition; and thus will all confidence in the whole of the present race of public men be for ever destroyed.

FATE OF THE FUNDS.—It was my intention, as before expressed, to have continued that subject in the present sheet; but, those upon which I have been making some remarks appeared to me more immediately important. *The fate of the Funds* is, however, a subject always important; and not at all the less so on account of the praise, which one of the most, if not the most, considerable person of the intended ministry has, in his speech upon the subject of honours to Mr. Pitt, bestowed upon the *sinking fund*. Mr. Fox did, indeed qualify his praise of that measure; and, I hope, his approbation never extended to the *paying off*, as it is called, with one hand, at the very moment that we are *making loans* with the other. But, be Mr. Fox's opinions upon this subject what they may, I am convinced that the funding-system is the very worst part of the Pitt system of rule; I am convinced, that the nation must destroy the debt, or that the debt will destroy the nation; and thus convinced, I can never keep silence upon this head, nor can I from any motives whatever, be induced to slacken my efforts for accomplishing the great object,

which I have, and which I think all men ought to have, constantly in view. Mr. Fox will *now* have an opportunity of knowing more of the "blood-suckers" than he has hitherto known; and, I think, we may safely predict that his good opinion will not be much heightened by the acquaintance.

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Speech addressed by the Batavian General Bruce to the Emperor Napoleon at Schoenbrunn, Nov. 15, on presenting the congratulatory Letter from his Excellency the Grand Pensionary of Holland: for which see p. 952. Vol. VIII.

SIRE,——In remitting to your Majesty the letter with which the grand pensionary, my brother-in-law, has done me the honour to charge me, I esteem myself happy in being the interpreter to your Majesty, of the sentiments excited in him by the astonishing success obtained by the arms of your Majesty. The grand pensionary has particularly charged me, Sire, to expose to you, that having had an opportunity of observing with his own eyes, the crooked and perfidious policy of England, he has been less surprised than perhaps any person to see that that government would not rest without having once more raised a part of the Continent against your Majesty and your allies. Before his departure from London, he knew that, in breaking the treaty of Amiens, a continental war entered deeply into the calculations of the British ministry.——Experience has proved, Sire, that the grand pensionary was not deceived in his expectations; but he was still less deceived in his conviction, that the genius of your Majesty would overcome the plots hatched by a tortuous policy. The result of your new exploits not only justify, but even surpass that conviction; and your Majesty has again given to Europe a brilliant proof that you always know how to frustrate the hopes and projects of your enemies, and to realize the hopes of your allies. The grand pensionary charges me, Sire, to beg of you to accept his felicitations on the most glorious results which have signalized the military annals of ancient or modern times. He begs of you to accept his wishes, that a prompt and solid peace, which your Majesty will give to Europe, may be the fruit of your vast conceptions, and that your Majesty, after having spread through the hearts of your enemies the terror of your arms, may make known to Europe, that you also know how to maintain her in peace. He finally charges me to express to you, Sire, how much the paternal solicitude which animates your Majesty to-

wards his country fills him with the most perfect confidence, that at the epoch of that wished-for peace, your Majesty may reserve for Batavia the destinies that the most loyal and most faithful people should expect from the most powerful and most magnanimous ally. (Signed) J. J. BRUCE, Major-Gen. and Gov. of the Hague.

From the Batavian State Gazette.

Hague, Dec. 12.—Yesterday, late in the evening, government received, by an extraordinary courier from Vienna, the important and agreeable intelligence of a decisive battle, gained by the French army in Moravia. All the particulars relative to this event, as yet officially known, are contained in the following, published here upon the parade, as the

Order of the Day.

The major-general and governor has again the peculiar pleasure to inform the troops and the garrison of this residence, that the great battle which was expected between Brunn and Olmutz, has been fought.—The Emperor Napoleon had been collecting his troops for some days, and they had been under arms all night, till the 2d, when both armies met, with their respective Emperors at their head. The French army has triumphed; they have beaten the enemy on all sides; and, by a particular accident, the Russian imperial guard found itself directly opposed to that of the French Emperor. From noon till four o'clock, both these corps fought with the greatest fury. The Russian guard is totally annihilated; almost all the officers are killed, and their commander is a prisoner.—The enemy, continually flying, is warmly pursued; the cavalry is close upon his heels, and will know, as they have done by the Austrians, how to give a good account of him. (Signed) S. J. BRUCE, The Major-General and Governor.

The same information has been communicated to the War Department by General Dumonceau. To-morrow an Extraordinary States Courant will be published.

From the Batavian State Gazette Extraordinary of the 18th of Dec.

The intelligence of the great victory obtained on the 2d of this month by the French army in Moravia [See the last State Gazette] was brought by a courier from the headquarters to the Minister Talleyrand at Vienna, whence it was dispatched on the 3d, by extraordinary couriers, to other places, and also to our government in particular. We had hoped that, in one way or another, we should have been enabled to insert, in this

Extraordinary Gazette, some farther information respecting this glorious and decisive battle: and, in case the French post, which should arrive this afternoon, brings any accounts, we shall forthwith communicate their substance, in our 4th page, so far as the pressure of time may render such a communication practicable.

Proclamation issued by the Emperor Napoleon, on the night of the battle of Austerlitz,—dated, Head-quarters, Dec. 2, ten o'clock at night.

'Soldiers of the Grand Army! Even at this hour—before this great day shall pass away, and be lost in the ocean of eternity, your Emperor must address you, and express how much he is satisfied with the conduct of all those who have had the good fortune to combat in this memorable battle.—Soldiers! you are the first warriors in the world. The recollection of this day, and of your deeds, will be eternal! Thousands of ages hereafter—so long as the events of the Universe continue to be related—will it be told that a Russian army of seventy-six thousand men, hired by the gold of England, was annihilated by you on the plains of Olmutz. The miserable remains of that army, upon which the commercial spirit of a despicable nation had placed its last hope, are in flight, and hasten to make known to the savage inhabitants of the North what the French are capable of performing; they will likewise tell them, that after having destroyed the Austrian Army at Ulm, you said to Vienna, 'that army is no more!' To Petersburg you shall also say, 'the Emperor Alexander has no longer an army.'—Soldiers of the Grand Army! Four months have not elapsed since your Emperor spoke thus to you at Boulogne:—'We march to dissolve a coalition formed by the gold and intrigues of England:' And the result has been the overthrow of 300,000 soldiers, and of two great Monarchies.—Soldiers! you are worthy of immortality.—What will your relatives, what will every Frenchman say? They can never cease to contemplate you with emotions of affection and admiration.—And when your work is completed, when you return to your own fire-sides, your families—all France will exclaim—'These are our brethren, the heroes of Olmutz, who, out of an army of 76,000 men, made 10,000 prisoners, took 140 pieces of cannon, and left 26,000 men dead on the field.' **NAPOLÉON.**

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.—Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and

*Austria and the Emperor of the French.
Done and signed at Presburgh, December
26, 1805.*

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have resolved to proceed without delay to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, and have in consequence named as plenipotentiaries, to wit:—His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, the Prince John of Lichtenstein, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Grand Cross of the Military Order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain, Lieutenant-General of the armies of his said Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, and proprietor of a regiment of hussars; and Count Ignaz de Gyulai, Commander of the Military Order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain of his said Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, Lieut. Gen. of his armies, and proprietor of a regiment of infantry; and his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Grand Chamberlain, Minister of the Foreign Relations of his said Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the Red and the Black Eagle of Prussia; who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows: Art. I. There shall be from the date of this day peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively, for ever.—II. France shall continue to possess in property and sovereignty the duchies, principalities, lordships, and territories beyond the Alps, which were before the present treaty united and incorporated with the French empire, or governed by the laws and government of France.—III. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, for himself, his heirs, and successors, recognizes the dispositions made by his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, relative to the principalities of Lucca and Piombino.—IV. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria renounces, as well for himself, as for his heirs and successors, that part of the states of the republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, shall be united in perpetuity to the Kingdom of Italy.—V. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria acknowledges his Majesty the Emperor of the French as King of Italy;

but it is agreed that, in conformity with the declaration made by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, at the moment when he took the crown of Italy, that as soon as the parties named in that declaration shall have fulfilled the conditions therein expressed, the crowns of France and Italy shall be separated for ever, and cannot in any case be united on the same head. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany binds himself to acknowledge, on the separation, the successor his Majesty the Emperor of the French shall appoint to himself as King of Italy.—VI. The present treaty of peace is declared to comprehend their most Serene Highnesses the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, and the Batavian republic, allies of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in the present war.—VII. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg having taken the title of King, without ceasing nevertheless to belong to the Germanic confederation, his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria acknowledges them in that character.—VIII. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs, and successors, as for the princes of his house, their heirs and successors respectively, renounces the principalities, lordships, domains, and territories, hereinafter specified: Cedes and abandons to his Majesty the King of Bavaria the Margraviste of Burgau and its dependencies, the Principality of Eichstadt, the part of the territory of Passau belonging to the Elector of Salzburg, and situated between Bohemia, Austria, the Danube, and the Inn; the country of Tyrol, comprehending therein the Principalities of Brixen and Botzen, the seven Lordships of the Voralberg, with their detached dependencies, the county of Hohenems, the county of Königsegg, Rottensels, the Lordships of Tetnany and Argen, and the town and territory of Lindau.—To his Majesty the King of Wirtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, to wit. Ehingen, Munderkingen, Rudlingen, Mengen, and Sulgaw, with their dependencies, the city of Constance excepted, that part of the Brisgaw which extends in the possessions of Wirtemberg, and situated to the East of a line, drawn from Schlegelberg to Molbach, and the towns and territories of Wallengen and Brentingen, to his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden; the Brisgaw (with the exception of the branch and separate portions above described), the Ortenaw and their dependencies, the city of Constance, and the commanding of Meinau.—The principalities, lordships, domains, and territories above

mentioned, shall be possessed respectively by their Majesties, the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and by his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, as well in paramount as in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner, by the same titles, and with the same rights and prerogatives, with which they were possessed by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, or the princes of his house, and not otherwise.

—IX. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, acknowledges the debts contracted by the House of Austria, for the benefit of private persons and public establishments of the country, making at present an integrant part of the French empire; and it is agreed that his said Majesty shall remain free from all obligation, with respect to any debts whatsoever which the House of Austria may have contracted, on the ground of the possession, and of securities on the soil of the countries which it renounces by the present treaty.—X. The county of Salzburg, and of Berchtolsgaden, belonging to his Royal and Electoral Highness Prince Ferdinand, shall be incorporated with the Empire of Austria; and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria shall possess them in full property and sovereignty, but by the title of a Duchy only.—XI. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages himself to obtain, in favour of the Archduke Ferdinand, Elector of Salzburg, the cession, by his Majesty the King of Bavaria, of the Principality of Wurtzburg, such as it has been given to his said Majesty by the recess of the deputation of the Germanic Empire, of the 25th Feb. 1803.—The Electoral title of his R. H. shall be transferred to this principality, which his R. H. shall possess in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner and on the same conditions that he possessed the Electorate of Salzburg. And with respect to debts, it is agreed, that the new possessor shall stand charged only with those debts resulting from loans formally agreed to by the states of the country, or the expences incurred for the effective administration of the said country.—

XII. The dignity of Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, its rights, domains, and revenues, which before the present war were dependencies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the order; the other rights, domains, and revenues, which shall be found to belong to the grand mastership at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; as well as the domains and revenues in possession of which the said order shall be, at the same epoch, shall become hereditary in the person and descen-

dants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in which ever of the Princes of the Imperial House, as shall be appointed by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon promises his good offices to obtain, as soon as possible, for his Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, a full and entire indemnity in Germany.—His Majesty the Elector of Bavaria shall occupy the city of Augsburg and its territory, and unite them to his states, in full property and sovereignty. In the same manner the King of Wirtemberg may occupy, unite to his states, and possess in full property and sovereignty the county of Borndorff: and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria engages himself to give no opposition.

—XIV. Their Majesties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, shall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient estates, the plenitude of sovereignty, and all the rights resulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the same manner as his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, over their German States. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, both as chief of the empire, and as co-estates, engages himself not to oppose any obstacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in consequence.—XV. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs, and successors, as for the princes of his house, their heirs and successors, renounces all the rights, as well of sovereignty, as of paramount right to all pretensions whatsoever, actual or eventual, on all the states, without exception, of their Majesties, the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the states, domains, and territories, comprized in the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia, as well as to every title, taken from the said domains and territories: and reciprocally, all pretentions, actual or eventual, of the said states, to the charge of the House of Austria, or its princes are, and shall be, for ever extinguished: nevertheless, the renunciations, contained in the present article, do not concern the properties, which are by the 11th art. or which shall be, by virtue of the 12th article above, conceded to their Royal Highnesses the Archdukes, named in the said articles.—

XVI. The titles of the domains and archives, the plans and maps of the different

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countries, towns, and fortresses, ceded by the present treaty, shall be given up in the space of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, to the persons that shall have acquired the property of them.—XVII. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the Empire of Austria in the state in which it shall be in consequence of the present treaty of peace; as well as the integrity of the possessions of the Princes of the House of Austria, pointed out in the 11th and 12th articles.—XVIII. The high contracting parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic republic, as established by the act of mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian republic.—XIX. The prisoners of war made by France and her allies, from Austria, and by Austria from France and her allies, and who have not been yet restored, shall be restored within 40 days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.—XX. All commercial communications and relations are re-established in the two countries on the same footing as before the war.—XXI. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, shall maintain between them the same ceremonial as to rank and etiquette as was observed before the present war.—XXII. Within five days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the town of Presburg, and its environs, to the extent of six leagues, shall be evacuated. Ten days after the said exchange, the French and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertel Unter Viennner Wald, the Viertel Unter Manhartsber, Hungary, and the whole of Styria. In the ten following days they shall evacuate the Viertel Viennner Wald, and the Viertel Ober Manhartsberg; and finally, in the space of two months from the exchange of the ratifications, the French troops, and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate the whole of the hereditary states of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, with the exception of the place of Brannau, which shall remain for one month at the disposal of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, as a place of deport for the sick and for the artillery.—No requisition, of whatever nature, shall be made of the inhabitants during that month. But it is agreed that at the expiration of the said month, no corps whatever of Austrian troops can be stationed or introduced within a circuit of six leagues around the said place of Brannau. It is in like manner agreed, that each of the places

which are to be successively evacuated by the French troops, within the times above mentioned, shall not be taken possession of by the Austrian troops till eight and forty hours after the evacuation. It is also agreed, that the magazines left by the French army, in the places which they shall successively evacuate, shall remain at its disposal; and that the high contracting parties shall make an arrangement relative to all contributions of war whatsoever imposed on the different hereditary states occupied by the French army, an arrangement in virtue of which, the raising of the said contributions shall entirely cease from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. The French army shall draw its provisions and its sustenance from its own magazines, established on the routes by which it is to proceed.—XXIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, commissaries shall be named on both sides to give up and to receive in the names of their respective sovereigns all parts of the Venetian territory, not occupied by the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The city of Venice, the Langues, and the possessions of Terra Firma shall be given up in the space of fifteen days; Venetian Istria, and Dalmatia, the Mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the space of six weeks from the exchange of the ratifications. The respective commissaries will take care that the separation of the artillery belonging to the republic of Venice from the Austrian artillery be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the kingdom of Italy. They will determine by a mutual agreement the kind and nature of the objects, which being the property of the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, are consequently to remain at his disposal. They will agree either on the sale to the kingdom of Italy, of the objects above mentioned, or their exchange for an equivalent quantity of artillery, or other objects of the same, or a different nature, which shall have been left by the French armies in the Hereditary States.—Every facility and every assistance shall be given to the Austrian troops, and to the civil and military administrations, to return into the Austrian States by the most convenient and sure ways, as well as to the conveyance of the imperial artillery, the naval and military magazines, and other objects which are not comprehended in the stipulations of sale or exchange which may be made.—XXIV. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within the space of eight days,

or sooner if possible.—Done and signed at Presburgh the 25th of December, 1805.—

(Signed) CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND. (L. S.)

JOHN, Prince of LICHTENSTEIN. (L. S.)—

(Signed) IGNAZ, Count DE GUYLAI.

We have approved, and do approve, the above treaty, in all and each of its articles therein contained; we declare, that it is accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and we promise, that it shall be inviolably observed. In faith of which, we have given these presents, signed with our hand, counter-signed, and sealed with our Imperial Seal. At the Palace of Schoenbrunn, 27th December, 1805. By the Emperor NAPOLEON. The Minister Sec. of State, H. B. MARET. The Minister of Foreign Relations, CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—*Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon previous to his Departure from Schoenbrunn, dated December 27, 1806.*

Soldiers,—Peace between me and the Emperor of Austria is signed. You have, in this late season of the year, made two campaigns. You have performed every thing I expected from you. I am setting out to return to my capital. I have promoted and distributed rewards to those who have distinguished themselves most. I will perform to you every thing I have promised. You have seen that your Emperor has shared with you all dangers and fatigues; you shall likewise see him surrounded with all that grandeur and splendour, which becomes the Sovereign of the first nation in the world. In the beginning of the month of May, I will give a grand festival at Paris; you shall all be there; and we shall then see, whether we are called by the happiness of our country, and the interest of our glory.—Soldiers, during the three months which are necessary for your return to France, be the example of all armies; you have now to give examples, not of courage and intrepidity, but of strict discipline. May my allies have no more to complain of your behaviour. Conduct yourselves, on your arrival in that sacred territory, like children in the bosom of their family; my people will conduct themselves towards you, as they must do towards their heroes and their defenders.—Soldiers, the thought that I shall see you all, in less than half a year, assembled round my palace, is pleasing to my heart; and I feel, before hand, the most delightful emotions. We will celebrate the memory of those who, in these two campaigns, have fallen in the field of honour. The world shall see that we are ready to follow their example;

and, if necessary, to do still more than we have done against those who attack our honour, or suffer themselves to be misled by the gold of the eternal enemy of the Continent. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon to the Inhabitants of Vienna; dated Schoenbrunn, December 27, 1806.

Inhabitants of Vienna!—I have signed a peace with the Emperor of Austria. As I am about to return to my capital, I must express to you the esteem I entertain for you, and the satisfaction I have felt at your conduct, during the time you were under my laws. I have given you an example, which hitherto has had no parallel in the history of nations; ten thousand men of your national guards have remained armed, and have guarded your gates; your whole arsenal has continued in your power, while I have followed the uncertain fortune of war. I have trusted to your honour, your sincerity, your integrity, and you have justified my confidence.—Inhabitants of Vienna, I know that you consider that war as blameable, which a minister, devoted to a foreign power, has kindled on the Continent. Your Sovereign is informed of the conduct of that minister; he has, in consequence, acted entirely according to the great qualities which distinguish him; and I hope, that hereafter, happier days will arise for you, and for the Continent.—Inhabitants of Vienna, I have shewn myself little among you, not from contempt, or vain pride; no, but not to diminish the feelings of esteem for that Monarch, with whom I was desirous to conclude a speedy peace. As I am now about to leave you, receive from me, as a present, your arsenal, untouched, which, by the laws of war, had become my property; make use of it, for the maintenance of good order.—All the evils you have suffered, you must ascribe to the calamities, inseparable from war; and every kind of indulgence with which my armies have treated these countries, to the esteem which you have deserved. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

FRANCE.—*Speech of the Arch Chancellor of the French Empire at the Sitting of the Senate, January 14, 1806.*

Gentlemen;—If the Prince Grand Elector were still among us, you would have received from his hands the communication which his Majesty the Emperor and King orders me to make to you. The letter his Majesty addresses to the senate has for its object, to inform you of two impor-

tant transactions: one, the marriage of the Prince Eugene with the Princess Augusta, daughter of his Majesty the King of Bavaria: the other is, the treaty of peace with the Emperor of Austria, concluded at Presburgh on the 26th of Dec. 1805, and ratified the next day at the Palace of Schoenbrun, near Vienna. In communicating to you the articles of which it consists, his Majesty satisfies, at the same time, the desire he feels to commune with you on all the great interests of the state, and his desire of accelerating the publication of this act, which our constitutional laws require that you should be informed the first. You will see, gentlemen, in the establishment of the Prince Eugene, a new testimony of the tenderness of his Majesty for him, who justifies so well the fine title his Majesty conferred on him, by naming him the Child of his adoption. Happy Prince, who, called so young to the administration of a great state, has known how to render himself equal to that difficult task, and to shew himself day after day more worthy to imitate the glorious examples in which his youth has been nourished, and will preserve the goodness, the inheritance of which his august mother has transmitted to him. This marriage manifests how much the Emperor values the good faith of the ancient House of Bavaria, whose attachment to France has never belied itself in any of the epochs of our monarchy; and how much his Majesty is affected by the courage, and devotion of which the Bavarian nation and its illustrious chief, have given him proofs at the hazard of their dearest interests. As to the treaty of peace, each of the conditions it contains, offers new grounds for admiring the magnanimity of Napoleon the Great, who, forced to take arms, has sought no other fruit from his victories, but the glory of laying the foundation of the repose of Europe, by honouring the fidelity of his allies. Your well founded impatience counts with regret the moments, that intervene between you and that, which will restore to us the presence of our Monarch. Be persuaded, gentlemen, that he also feels the desire of being restored to the love of his people. But the picture of the happiness he has made, was an enjoyment too worthy of his heart, to allow him to refuse himself a last look, which increases their happiness, and insures its duration. I place, gentlemen, in the hands of the president, the letter of his Majesty the Emperor and King, and a copy, by express, of the treaty of peace ratified, and I demand a registry of this assignment.

Letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the French Senate, relative to the Marriage of Prince Eugene with the Princess Augusta of Bavaria.

Senators;—Peace has been concluded at Presburgh, and ratified at Vienna, between me and the Emperor of Austria. It was my wish at a solemn sitting to inform you myself of the conditions, but having, some time since, agreed with the King of Bavaria on the marriage of my son Prince Eugene with the Princess Augusta, his daughter, and being at Munich at the moment the celebration of the marriage is about to take place, I cannot resist the pleasure of remaining with the young couple, who are models of their sexes. I am besides desirous of giving to the Royal House of Bavaria, and to the brave Bavarian nation, who have rendered me so many services, and have shewn me so much friendship, and whose ancestors were constantly united in policy and in disposition with France, this proof of my consideration and my particular esteem.—The marriage is to take place on the 15th of January. My arrival in the midst of my people will thus be retarded for some days. These days will appear long to my heart, but after having been unceasingly occupied in the duties of a soldier, I experience a tender relaxation in occupying myself with the business and the duties of a father of a family.—Not wishing, however, to delay longer the publication of the treaty of peace, I have ordered, in pursuance of our constitutional states, that it should be communicated to you without delay, in order that it may be published as a law of the empire. Done at Munich, the 6th of Jan. 1806. By the Emperor, NAPOLEON. The Minister Secretary of State, H. B. MARET.

DOMESTIC OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proclamation for a General Fast; from the London Gazette, Jan. 21, 1806.

GEORGE R.—We, taking into our most serious consideration the just and necessary war in which we are engaged, and putting our trust in Almighty God, that he will graciously bless our arms both by sea and land, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our privy council, hereby command, that a public day of fasting and humiliation be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday the 26th day of February next ensuing, that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Al-

mighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for averting those heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved; and for imploring his blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of peace, and prosperity to us and our dominions; and we do strictly charge and command, that the said public fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as we may justly inflict on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty: and for the better and more orderly solemnising the same, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland, to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship, and to take care that the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses—Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, this 20th day of January, 1806, in the 40th year of our reign. God save the King. [This Gazette also contains a proclamation for a general fast in Scotland, on the 27th February.]

BERKSHIRE PETITION. On the 23d of January, a petition of the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Berks, assembled at the Town Hall, at Reading, on Wednesday the 15th of January 1805, was presented to the House of Commons; setting forth, "that the petitioners, finding that, in pursuance of an act passed in the 44th year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act for establishing and maintaining a permanent Additional Force for the Defence of the Realm, and to provide for augmenting his Majesty's Regular Forces, and for the gradual reduction of the Militia of England," eleven men only have been raised in the said county by the overseers, and the enormous sum of £6,020 has been imposed upon the county for penalties, beg to represent their opinion, that this failure in raising the men has not been owing to the neglect of the overseers, but to an impossibility of procuring them by men whose duties and occupations are inconsistent with such an employment; and they conceive that levy-

ing fines upon parishes, because the overseers fail in doing what is not in their power to do, is inconsistent with justice, operates as a partial and oppressive tax upon the occupiers of landed property, and increases the parish rates, which are already a burthen severely felt, particularly by small farmers and inferior tradesmen; and therefore praying, that the said act may be repealed."

DEATH OF MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.—*Extract from the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated Fort William, October 12, 1805.*

With sentiments of the deepest sorrow and regret, the government announces the decease of the Most Hon. Charles Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor General of the East India Company's Possessions, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's, and the Honourable Company's land forces in the East Indies. This afflicting and greatly to be deplored event, took place on Saturday the 5th instant, at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, where his lordship had arrived, in his progress to join and to assume the personal command of the army in the field: as well for the purpose of accomplishing other important objects intimately connected with the interests of the state.—The flag of Fort William to be immediately hoisted half staff high, and to continue so until sunset.—Minute guns, 66 in number, corresponding with the age of the deceased, to be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.—Similar marks of respect, with the solemnities suitable to the mournful occasion, to be paid to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, at all the principal military stations and posts dependant upon this presidency; and copies of the preceding orders to be transmitted to the government of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, and also to the government of the British possessions on the Island of Ceylon. By order of government, J. LUMSDEN, Chief Sec. to the Govt.

COBBETT'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

No. 128 of the Parliamentary Debates, being the First Number of the SIXTH Volume, and of the Present Session, will be ready for delivery on Wednesday the 5th inst. and may be had of the publishers, Mr. Bagshaw, Bow-Street, Covent-Garden; or Mr. Budd, Pall-Mall.